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(95)

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are ailing. Sound health in a family is a  
luxury which is not easily obtained, and  
without it, success and felicity are practically  
impossible. Much illness is positively un-  
necessary, and is caused chiefly by neglect.  
Much misery given on this account to near  
and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is  
of the utmost importance that a reliable  
remedy should always be at hand to relieve  
the earliest symptoms of indisposition.  
Beecham's Pills are an excellent household  
medicine—safe to take and sure in their  
curative results. No home

## Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect  
upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and  
bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in  
time, they remove most of the ailments  
connected with these important organs.  
Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatu-  
lence, headache, dizziness and other dis-  
orders of the digestive system are speedily  
dispelled byBEECHAM'S  
PILLS.There is yet another point that you  
should mark on the tablet of your memory.  
Beecham's Pills, in addition to their ac-  
knowledge value in kidney, liver, and  
stomach disorders, have a specially bene-  
ficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar  
to women, many of whom endure needless  
pain and ill-health through ignorance of  
this important fact.Sold everywhere in boxes,  
price 1/6 (36 pills) 1/3 (56 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).

(991-1)

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,  
1917.With INDEX, Price \$7.50.—  
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS  
Office.  
Hongkong, 8th September 1917

## DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS IN 1917  
ALONAH.The report of the Advisory Committee  
for Aeronautics, of which Lord Maybrick  
is president, includes the following pas-  
sages:Many changes and developments in the  
design and construction of aircraft have  
taken place as the result of the continued  
and varied experience gained from their  
use in warfare under modern conditions.  
An increasing number of special prob-  
lems are thus constantly presented for  
investigation, and these have very closely  
occupied throughout the year the atten-  
tion of the staffs engaged in experimental  
work both at the National Physical  
Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft  
Factory. In addition to aerodynamical  
research, much attention has been given to  
questions relating to engines, materials of  
construction, strength of construction and  
design, instruments and accessories, as  
well as to methods of attack from aircraft  
and other matters.

STABILITY AND KINDRED QUESTIONS.

With regard to aerodynamics, the ex-  
periments have been of very varied  
character, and have included tests of  
models of probably all types of aircraft  
at present employed. A large part of the  
work has arisen from specific inquiries  
proceeding from the Service departments,  
but progress has been made with some in-  
vestigations of a more general character.  
Experiments have been carried out re-  
lative to the resistance of airship shapes,  
and further observations on the distri-  
bution of pressure in such cases have been  
made. The investigation into the stability  
of the aeroplane has been continued. A  
number of special cases have been exam-  
ined, and results of importance have been  
reached. The theory of airship stability  
has also been investigated. Research into  
the nature of the flow of fluids round  
obstacles has been continued. Investiga-  
tions relating to aircrews have been car-  
ried out, with a view to increasing the  
accuracy of prediction of performance,  
and thus facilitating the design of air-  
screws for special purposes. Tests on  
screws to be used as windmills for the pro-  
duction of power have also been made.  
The work has included a complete series  
of tests on more than one complete  
aeroplane model. The information thus  
derived is of considerable importance for  
practical purposes in aeroplane design.Questions relating to strength of con-  
struction have been investigated, and some  
general conclusions have been reached  
tending to simplification of strength cal-  
culations. The basis to be adopted in  
design to secure adequate strength in high-  
speed machines, with the power of rapid  
manoeuvring essential in aerial fighting,  
is a matter demanding the most careful  
consideration. To secure the highest  
possible speed it is necessary to keep  
down the weight to a minimum, and the  
best compromise between these two op-  
posed conditions does not admit of precise  
determination. This question has received  
attention, and the manner in which  
strength varies with increase of dimen-  
sions has also been made the subject of  
investigation. Cases in which vibration  
has been set up have been examined, and  
calculations relating to the strength of the  
body structures have been made.

LIGHT ALLOYS.

The use of light alloys in the construc-  
tion of aircraft and aircraft engines is  
becoming of rapidly increasing import-  
ance, and improvements in the production  
of light alloys will have great effect on  
future development. The investigations  
relating to light alloys which have been  
in progress for many years at the National  
Physical Laboratory have been continued,  
and results of special interest have been  
achieved during the past year. Sugges-  
tions have been made to the Air Board  
by the Committee which may, it is hoped,  
help to secure the best conditions in man-  
ufacture for the development of such alloys.  
The formation of the Light Alloys Sub-  
committee will be of great assistance in  
co-ordinating the work on light alloys  
which is being done in various quarters,  
and in collecting the information result-  
ing from experimental investigation and  
manufacturing experience. Experimental  
work has been carried out for the Sub-  
committee at the Royal Aircraft Factory,  
the University of Birmingham, the  
National Physical Laboratory, and else-  
where, and arrangements have been made  
for placing information obtained at the  
disposal of manufacturers.A number of special questions have  
arisen for investigation in relation to  
airship and aeroplane fabrics. A large  
amount of attention has been given to  
materials for use as dopes, varnishes, etc.,  
and the Laboratory has collaborated with  
the Military Air Department in an in-  
vestigation into the behaviour of fabrics,  
dopes, and protective coatings under the  
conditions of tropical exposure. The  
effects of exposure to ultra-violet radia-  
tion have been studied in relation to the  
effect of sunlight, and conclusions of im-  
portance have been reached.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

Tests on models of seaplane floats in the  
William Froude National Tank have been  
continued and extended. The provision  
made last year for an increase in the staff  
available for carrying out this work has  
enabled more rapid advance to be made,  
and a number of important questions  
have received attention. The methods em-  
ployed have been improved and elaborated,  
and new apparatus has been designed  
whereby additional measurements can be  
obtained and further information secured  
relative to special conditions arising in  
practice.As usual, a large number of special  
questions have been referred to the Com-  
mittee for advice or investigation. The  
experiments relating to bombs have been  
continued, and valuable communications  
relative to the flight of bombs have been  
received from the Air Department of the  
Admiralty and from the Central Flying  
School. Questions relating to the attack  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## OUR DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS IN SINGAPORE.

At a meeting of the general committee  
for "Our Day," 1917, held at the Council  
Chamber, Singapore, recently.The Hon. F. S. James, C.M.G., who  
presided, said he need not enlarge on the  
great success that had attended the 1916  
campaign. The result had been that the  
Straits Settlements, Johore and Kedah  
had contributed £22,500, taking third  
place in the total contributions amount-  
ing to over £300,000 of the Overseas to the  
Empire. This result had been achieved by  
the generosity and willing co-operation of  
all communities throughout the Colony.As regards the 1917 contributions the  
total amount received up-to-date was  
£75,237. Of this a sum of £2,500 had  
been remitted to the Red Cross Society in  
February of this year. In addition to this  
amount, the chairman had received two  
cheques of £2,000 and £5,000 which he had  
sent to the bank that day. The total  
received since the chairman's letter, dated  
August 16th, which was sent to the Press,  
had amounted to very nearly £16,000. This  
the Chairman considered was a brilliant  
start and augured well for the future.He proposed that the campaign should  
be run practically on the same lines as  
was done in 1916.1. Subscription lists to be opened in  
each business firm, shipping company,  
Government department, etc.2. Heads of communities to be asked  
to collect subscriptions from their com-  
munities.3. A gymkhana to be held on "Our  
Day" under the auspices of the Singa-  
pore Sporting Club.4. A dramatic entertainment or con-  
cert at the Victoria Hall to be given.5. All theatres and cinematograph  
halls to be asked to give entertainments  
on behalf of the fund.6. The Chinese, if possible, to organise  
fairs, bazaars, and auctions as was done  
in 1916.The Chairman, with the kind help of the  
General Officer Commanding the Troops,  
would, if required, attend meetings of the  
various communities and explain to them  
the reasons for the appeal. Offers of enter-  
tainments to be given by clubs, hotels,  
etc., would be welcome. A letter had  
already been received from the Singapore  
Swimming Club offering to hold a Water  
Carnival on behalf of the fund. In ad-  
dition, the Lady Evelyn Young had kindly  
consented to be President of the Ladies'  
Committee, and a number of ladies had  
already been written to and asked to be-  
come members of that committee. It was  
suggested that the same organisation as  
last year might be undertaken by the  
ladies in connection with badge selling  
on "Our Day" itself, and also that a  
fete might be organised by them at some  
date previous to the race week.The Chairman also stated that some  
little time ago arrangements had been got  
on foot for holding a lottery, in which it  
was hoped that a sum of £20,000 would  
be forthcoming for the fund. This lottery  
would be managed by the Singapore  
Sporting Club.October 27th was decided upon as the  
date for the holding of "Our Day"  
throughout the Colony. It was necessary  
to fix this date owing to the day fixed in  
the United Kingdom, namely, October  
18th, falling in the race week.Mr. G. U. Farant, on behalf of the  
Singapore Sporting Club, expressed his  
willingness to arrange for the gymkhana.Mr. Roland Braddell promised to un-  
dertake the organisation of an entertainment  
or concert to be given at the Victoria Hall.  
At Dr. Lim Boon Keng's suggestion it  
was left to the President of the Straits  
British Chinese Association to undertake  
the organisation of a fete and auction by  
the Chinese as was carried out last year.of aircraft from aircraft have been ex-  
amined. Problems in connection with the  
aeroplane compass have been further con-  
sidered. Other instruments and ap-  
paratus for use on aircraft have been in-  
vestigated. As previously, a number of  
inquiries have been received from the  
Board of Invention and Research and the  
Munitions Inventions Department, and  
investigations have been carried out at  
their request at the National Physical  
Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft  
Factory. A number of communications  
have been received during the year relat-  
ing to experimental work carried on by  
the R.N.A.S., and by the Testing Squad-  
ron of the Royal Flying Corps. Many  
of these have been of great interest and  
value, and of much assistance in the ap-  
plication of the results obtained from the  
model experiments and in the estimation  
of aeroplane performance.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY EXPERIMENTS.

Much research has been made into  
various methods for improving the output  
and the reliability of aeroplane engines.  
A large number of radiators of various  
types have been tested, and an efficient  
type has been standardized. Great progress  
has been made in the development of the  
air-cooled engine. Work has been done on  
the compensation of carburettors for varia-  
tion of air density, and a device for im-  
proving the performance of engines at  
great heights has been tested on several  
engines. The measurement of the resist-  
ance of aeroplanes in flight has been con-  
tinued with the object of confirming the  
model experiments, and an instrument for  
measuring the resistance directly has been  
developed. Measurements have also been  
made of the disturbance of the air behind  
a propeller to obtain data which are re-  
quired in the design of new machines.The behaviour of various types of  
magnetic compass in an aeroplane in flight  
has been investigated. Two new types of  
bomb-sight have been developed, and are  
now being tested. The improvement of the  
standard aeroplane instruments has been  
continued, and a number of special instru-  
ments have been devised for use in con-  
nection with full scale experiments on  
aeroplanes. The means of communication  
between pilot and observer have been im-  
proved.JAPANESE NAVY'S PART IN  
THE WAR.

VALUABLE SERVICES TO THE ALLIES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

From time to time the newspapers con-  
tain short paragraphs which indicate that  
Japan is co-operating with her Allies in  
the naval side of the war, but it is im-  
possible for the general public to realize  
the full value of Japanese naval assist-  
ance when for military reasons little can  
be made known until long after the events  
have taken place.While very important services have been  
rendered to the Allied cause by the  
Japanese Navy, it must be borne in mind  
that a large proportion of naval work in  
modern warfare does not lend itself to  
publicity, being of an unexciting and  
humdrum nature. For instance, patrol-  
ling vast tracts of ocean in search of an  
elusive enemy may be faithfully carried  
out for an indefinite period by one ship,  
and yet the luck may eventually favour  
some sister ship. A great deal of this  
patrol work has been performed by  
Japanese ships in the Eastern seas since  
the beginning of hostilities.Japan declared war on Germany upon  
August 23rd, 1914, and before the end of  
the month the British Admiralty tele-  
graphed to the Commander-in-Chief,  
China Station: "You may leave the  
whole protection of British trade north of  
Hongkong to Japanese." The sphere of  
Japanese protection was gradually extend-  
ed until Great Britain had been relieved of  
all anxiety about the Pacific trade routes.  
The consequences were important. Instead  
of being obliged to detail vessels for the  
patrol of these routes, the British Ad-  
miralty was able to arrange for the escort  
of troops from Australia and New Zea-  
land, while maintaining the search for the  
German cruiser *Emden* and the enemy's  
Eastern Fleet. Without Japanese co-  
operation this would have been a very  
difficult and dangerous undertaking.

WATCH AND WARD IN THE PACIFIC.

Two of the first Japanese ships placed  
at the disposal of the Commander-in-  
Chief, China Station, by the Japanese  
Admiralty were the battle cruiser *Tokiki*  
and the light cruiser *Chikuma*, which  
joined his force on September 5th, 1914.  
Both these vessels took part in the chase  
after the *Emden*. On September 14th a  
Japanese squadron of three cruisers, the  
*Kurama*, *Tokubara*, and *Asama*, with the  
destroyers *Yanagawa* and *Utsukusa*, carry-  
ing among them eight 12in., and 12 8in.,  
and 20 6in. guns, left Yokosuka to search  
the neighbourhood of the Mariana, Caro-  
line, and Marshall Islands. A testimony  
to Japanese naval activity at this time  
is contained in an intercepted German  
wireless message, which read: "English  
ships have left Rabaul going east."  
Meanwhile, the Japanese were keeping a  
close watch on the German ships sheltering  
in various neutral harbours and were  
blockading Tsingtau. The first Japanese  
transport sailed for Tsingtau at the end  
of August, 1914, the second transportation  
of Japanese troops taking place in the  
middle of September. On November 7th,  
1914, Tsingtau fell, after a siege of just  
over 10 weeks.As the war progressed Japanese naval  
co-operation became of growing import-  
ance. Its development may be briefly  
summarized thus. After her declaration  
of war, Japan's First Fleet was sent to  
operate between the Yellow Sea and the  
northern part of the Eastern Sea, while  
the Second Fleet was occupied outside  
Tsingtau. As already mentioned, Japan  
patrolled the Pacific, and acted in co-  
operation with the British in the Indian  
Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. She also  
dispatched a special detachment of  
cruisers and destroyers to the Straits  
Settlements early in 1916, and ever since  
she has been helping the British Navy to  
guard the Indian Ocean east of Colombo.  
Important missions have been undertaken  
by Japanese cruisers in the Northern  
Pacific on several occasions, at the request  
of the British Government.

HIGH STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.

More recently the two Allied Govern-  
ments deemed it desirable that the opera-  
tions of the Japanese Navy should be  
still further extended. Accordingly, the  
Japanese Government dispatched a con-  
siderable force of light craft to the  
Mediterranean. Finally, several detach-  
ments of powerful and fast cruisers have  
been sent to assist the British Navy in  
the protection of the coasts of Australia,  
New Zealand, South Africa, and trans-  
port routes over practically the whole ex-  
panse of the South Seas and Indian  
Ocean.The results of this co-operation have been  
far-reaching and cumulative. The work  
of escort and patrol, although not  
"showy," is as much a part of naval  
warfare as the fighting of big engagements.  
The consequences of sea pressure, con-  
tinually applied, are not so immediate  
or obvious as the effects of many opera-  
tions by land, but they are more inevi-  
table. Thus, the naval co-operation of our  
Far Eastern Ally has contributed largely  
to the tightening of the stranglehold  
which is slowly crushing the Central  
Powers. Japan's naval work will help in  
no small measure to win the war in  
Europe, just as the activities of the  
Japanese Navy, in conjunction with the  
British Navy, culminated in the exter-  
mination of German naval power in the  
Pacific.No reference to Japanese naval co-  
operation would be complete without some  
tribute to the excellent spirit of good-  
fellowship displayed by our Ally wherever  
British and Japanese ships have had to  
work together. Japan's naval co-opera-  
tion, which might have been merely the  
formal fulfilment of certain duties, has,  
in fact, always taken the shape of  
spontaneous and enthusiastic performance  
of the work in hand. The mutual under-  
takings of the two Fleets have also proved  
conclusively that an exceptionally high  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## DANGEROUS PRICE-FIXING.

High prices are not a new phenom-  
enon, nor is the fancy news that the  
Government by law can settle the prob-  
lem. Dr. Arthur Shadwell, writing upon  
"Food Prices and Food Supplies" in the  
*Nineteenth Century*, points out how  
Targot, a hundred and fifty years ago,  
showed the mischief which resulted when  
a Government, yielding to popular prej-  
udice, sought to regulate food prices.  
Yet the European nations during the pre-  
sent war have made this mistake, and  
there is danger that we will commit the  
same blunder.Instances are cited by Dr. Shadwell of  
the disastrous results of governmental at-  
tempts to fix prices. Last Autumn when  
the English Government put a limit on  
the price of milk, the result was just the  
opposite from that intended. Unable to  
make a profit on milk at that price, farm-  
ers sold their cows to the butcher and are  
now slaughtering their young heifers.  
The Government has been influenced by  
the popular cry that it is the poor who  
suffer when prices rise, yet it is the  
poor who have suffered most through the  
Government's interference. When the  
supply of sugar ran short, owing to the  
difficulties of carriage, the English Gov-  
ernment, instead of permitting the price  
to be regulated by the ancient law of  
supply and demand, fixed the price at a  
low figure. Grocers, in order to protect  
themselves, required purchasers of sugar  
to buy other articles as well. When this  
practice was forbidden, other methods  
were adopted which left the poor unable  
to obtain sugar.The war-time experience of Germany,  
the very cradle of government regulation,  
is that the attempt to govern prices in  
the interest of the poor has worked addi-  
tional hardship upon the working class,  
while the rich have been able to secure  
everything that was obtainable at all.  
Herbert C. Hoover, prospective food ad-  
ministrator, says that the policy of fixing  
a maximum price has been a failure in  
practically every country in Europe where  
it has been tried, and he is right.High prices will always be felt most by  
those with small incomes, and the lesson  
from governmental attempts to fix prices  
is that least hardship is caused the poor  
when prices are left to the law of supply  
and demand and the ordinary operations  
of trade. Left alone, an excessively high  
price is an evil that cures itself. If  
respective of governmental interference,  
high prices restrict consumption and  
stimulate production until a better  
balance is obtained with correspondingly  
lower prices.Since the world shortage in grain is so  
great, every one is desirous that this coun-  
try (America) should produce to the limit.  
Nevertheless, President Wilson's assur-  
ance to spring-wheat growers in the North-  
west that the Government will guarantee  
prices high enough to stimulate produc-  
tion is a precedent not without danger.  
In marked contrast with this is the  
threat of the Government that the sale of  
the International Paper Company would be  
soaked unless the company furnished  
paper to the Government at the latter's  
own price. President Dodge had agreed  
to furnish paper at \$3.10 a hundred.  
Jobbers bid at \$4 a hundred, but under-  
stood that the Government would take  
over the mills for military purposes. Pre-  
sident Dodge was compelled to furnish  
the paper at \$2.50 a hundred pounds.  
Could unfairness go farther? What  
would the cotton, wool or wheat growers  
say if their products were subjected to  
similar treatment?The price-fixers are blundering now as  
they have blundered always. "Supply  
and demand" have always regulated  
prices and always will, legislation to the  
contrary notwithstanding.—*Ledger & Magazine*.BRAZIL ALREADY ACTIVE  
IN THE WAR.

"ENEMY BASE" DISCOVERED!

In an everyday, matter-of-fact sort of  
way a short dispatch arrived from Brazil  
the other day announcing that Brazil  
war vessels had discovered "an enemy  
base" in those waters. It was not the  
importance of the event but the wording  
of its announcement that caught the atten-  
tion. "An enemy base"! Without  
going through any spectacular prelimi-  
naries Brazil has gone to war with Ger-  
many in a businesslike fashion. She did  
not choose to issue a formal declaration,  
and for that reason her name may for some  
time to come escape from lists of the  
countries at war which are compiled by  
inattentive or forgetful compilers. She  
"revoked her neutrality"; first her neu-  
trality as between Germany and the  
United States, then, after a considerable  
interval, her neutrality as between Ger-  
many and all the Allies. She then under-  
took to use her navy for the policing of  
the South Atlantic, which, in plain lan-  
guage, meant that she would hunt for Ger-  
man raiders and submarines and destroy  
them wherever she found them. Now she  
has discovered a base for German raiders,  
and announces it matter-of-factly as "an  
enemy base"; which it certainly is, for  
Brazil is as much at war with Germany  
as France is.She so considers herself, and is entitled  
to rank as the fourteenth of the Allies.  
Why she did not issue a formal declara-  
tion of war instead of a "revocation of  
neutrality," we do not know, but it may  
be that a mobilization of the army, which  
would naturally follow such a declaration,  
was not needed by the other Allies and  
was thought undesirable at the time by  
Brazil. There may be other reasons in  
local conditions. The effect is that Brazil  
is actively in the war with her navy, and  
that a meeting between a Brazilian war  
vessel and a German one would be fol-  
lowed by a battle as surely as one between a  
British and a German vessel.—*N. Y. Times*.standard of moral and efficiency obtains in  
the Japanese Service. A splendid fighting  
organization, the Navy of the Emperor  
of Japan, maintaining its traditions, and  
is, as heretofore, thoroughly up-to-date  
in all its branches.



## POLICE RESERVE DISCIPLINE

## PORTUGUESE CONSTABLE AND HIS PATROLS.

At the Hong Kong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. L. A. P. Leite, a Hong Kong Police Reserve Constable, was charged (1) with being absent from punishment patrol on August 31st, and (2) with being absent from patrol on September 7th.

Mr. Eldon Potter (Discipline Officer) prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend. The charges were taken together.

Mr. Potter said the case was short and simple, and it was admitted that the defendant was absent on the dates concerned, and that he had been duly warned. That was the case so far as they were concerned, but they regarded the case as a serious one because it was deliberate. It was not a case of a man having forgotten his patrol, but a deliberate case of a man refusing to do his duty, the reasons for which were, so it seemed, to be found in certain letters which had been sent by the defendant to his various officers.

One letter, from Messrs. Lo & Lo to Mr. A. Silva Netto, the C.O. of defendant's company, contained the following passage:

"We have had a conference with the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., this morning, at which Mr. Leite placed the facts fully before Counsel, including the protest which he sent against the order issued in September, 1915, stating that all members of the Hong Kong Police Reserve are British subjects, and against the impending legislation which seeks to subject him to greater liabilities. Counsel intimated that he would have to take some little time to consider the matter, and advised him that in the meantime he should obey the notice served upon him, but expressly stating that he would do so without prejudice to his position."

Mr. Potter added that the defendant did not take the good advice which was given him. The defendant was a Portuguese subject, but that was no defence, and there were no extenuating circumstances whatever. It seemed to him that the whole point was this: the defendant had voluntarily become a police constable, he had signed the necessary forms, and he was in fact a constable until removed by H.E. the Governor, and until he resigned the force he was amenable to the Ordinance, and had to do what duties were required of him.

Mr. Lo had four points of defence. First he relied upon the point that the defendant had in fact resigned which called upon to do the patrol duty concerned, and that by law he was entitled to resign. Second, that if the defendant had not resigned, and was otherwise liable to punishment which might be imposed upon him, then he would ask the defendant to state in the witness-box what he considered to be a reasonable excuse for not obeying the orders to do patrol duty, under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. Thirdly, the other side had produced no evidence to show that his client had disobeyed the lawful commands of his officers, under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, and, fourthly, that if defendant could be punished at all he could only be punished under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1893, Section 5, which stated that no person called up as a Special Constable could be called upon to serve if he had a reasonable excuse for refusing to do so. Also, even if it were decided that he had disobeyed the lawful commands of his superior officer he (Mr. Lo) would contend that he was only guilty of a technical breach of discipline, for which he could only be punished under the Peace Preservation Ordinance. However, he contended that, being a Special Constable, the defendant could only be called upon for special duty, and not be called upon to perform the duties of a regular constable. To place such men under the rule of officers specially appointed for that purpose was not correct, and, in this connection, he contended that Mr. Jenkin had really been filling an imaginary position for the past three years, and that he had been in command of a purely imaginary force. (Laughter.)

The defendant, in the witness-box, said that having tendered his resignation he did not consider himself to be a member of the force. Before joining the Police Reserve he offered his services to the C.S.P. as a Special Constable, or something. He answered the advertisement issued by the C.S.P. asking Hong Kong men to offer their services in an capacity.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## THE CENSORSHIP.

## CHINESE EDITOR FINED.

Judgment was given yesterday by Mr. Wood in the case in which the editor and printer of the *Chung Ngi San Po* (Chinese Daily Press) were charged with having printed and published in the *Chung Ngi San Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Leo d'Almeida defended.

After stating the facts, Mr. Wood said that he thought the articles (which were cut from a Canton paper) were likely to affect the peaceful relations between His Majesty's subjects and the Republic of China, but he could not accept the argument that they would cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects. He therefore proposed to record a conviction on only that part of the summons relating to the reports being likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign Power. He was satisfied that these articles were cut from the Canton paper by the editorial scissors in the course of the day's work and that the first part was published before the editor had seen the second part. In no stage of the proceedings had the editor expressed regret at the publication, neither had he dissociated himself from the views expressed by the contributor. At any time the publication of these articles would be a gross abuse of the liberty of the Press, but at the present time it might have created a grave situation. He proposed to convict both defendants, and impose a fine of \$100 on the editor, and on the second defendant, the printer, who had only committed a technical offence, he would impose a fine of \$10.

His offer was refused, and he did not join until Mr. Leo d'Almeida took the matter up. Before joining, Mr. d'Almeida and others came to him to request him to join. He told them that he was unable to do so as his services had already been refused. They also told him that all he would be expected to do were patrol duties and duty in case of riot. He joined up because he did not want to lose his nationality.

At this stage two letters written by defendant to Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) were produced, in which defendant contended that as he was not a British subject he could not be punished for being absent from patrols which he did not consider necessary; and as he did not wish to lose his nationality, having been born in Portugal, he wished to be exempted from patrols, etc., and only to be called out when necessary, as he had been informed would be the case when he joined the force. Another letter, in reply to one which said he would not be exempted from patrols, etc., stated that he (defendant) wished to resign the force, and a reply to this, from Inspector Alves, stated that the resignation could not be accepted. Defendant added that it had been his opinion throughout that he was only to perform special duties, and when new punishments came out he thought it was up to him to resign the force. He did not consider that he was liable to patrols, but he had done these until the new punishments came out.

By Mr. Potter—He was prepared to do patrol duty, and if he should neglect to do this he would expect to get an extra patrol, but he did not do the extra patrol on August 31st, despite the fact that it had been given him because he had missed a patrol, and the reason he did not do the patrol was because he considered that he had resigned the force. He admitted that the Hon. Mr. Pollock had advised him to do the extra patrol duty and to take action afterwards, but he did not take that advice. He knew, when he signed the form of entry, that he was subject to the rules and regulations governing the force.

Mr. Potter—It seems to me that your defence is that you object to the Government passing certain legislation—I object to being liable to be sent to gaol for a trivial offence, by the C. S. P.

Further replying to Mr. Potter, defendant said he knew that permission had been obtained from the Portuguese Government for Portuguese in the Colony to join the Police Reserve.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 17th.

## GENERALISSIMO'S OFFICE.

The Generalissimo's office has been established in the Cement works. The staff consists of a Commander-in-Chief, a seal keeper, five Private Secretaries, five Advisers and some other officials.

The Government has asked General Luk Wing-ting's opinion regarding the appointment of Cheung Ming as Civil Governor of Kwangsi. The mandate will be issued as soon as Luk's reply has reached.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting proposes to appoint Chan Ping-kwan (Canton Tachun) Commander-in-Chief of the expedition troops. It is also proposed that Tam Ho-ming, the Kwangsi Tachun, shall be transferred to Canton and Mok Wigg-sun appointed as Tam's successor.

## MONEY MATTERS.

The Provincial treasury has decided to borrow \$300,000 from various native banks in Canton. This sum will be used to cover military expenses.

The Civil Governor Li Yew-hon, at Lung Chai-kwong's request, has ordered the Provincial treasury to pay \$10,000 for military expenses.

The Generalissimo has ordered his staff to draw half pay until there is enough for them to be paid in full.

## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, September 13th.

## DWINDLING REVENUE.

Many sources of income in this Colony have been stopped. The lotteries used to yield a good revenue but this has ceased. Last year when tenders were invited for the fankan monopoly a sum of \$1,285,680 a year was offered for the business but it is now most likely that the contract entered into will be cancelled.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## MURDER CHARGE FALLS THROUGH.

The man who was charged with being an accessory to the murder of another man by a man with whom she had been keeping company was again brought before Mr. Wood.

Detective Inspector O'Sullivan said that as the man had not been found the Hon. C. S. P. asked for the charge against the man to be withdrawn, and this was accordingly done.

## ALLEGED THEFT FROM "TYNDAREOUS."

A coal coolie employed, with others, in coaling the s.s. *Tyndareous*, was charged with stealing a quantity of bolts and nuts from the hold of the vessel.

Charles Hunter, Second Officer of the vessel, gave evidence of identity.

The defendant put forward the excuse that he found the things amongst the coal, that he thought they were rubbish, and collected them. All the coolies had done so.

Mr. Wood adjourned the case for the purpose of hearing the evidence of some of the other coolies.

## JAPANESE AND OPIUM.

When a Japanese steward was leaving a tramcar opposite No. 2 Police Station he was arrested by a suspicious watchman. The Japanese was promptly taken to the police station, where a search resulted in the finding of 22 tins of prepared opium, which was concealed in a very wide belt.

The defendant's only excuse was that he was asked by some Chinese to get the drug, and he brought it with him from Hongay.

A fine of \$1,500 was imposed, or, in default, nine months' imprisonment.

## THE PEACEMAKER.

Hearing an altercation on the floor below him, a Chinese went downstairs and found a man and woman fighting. He interfered with the idea of making peace, but was stabbed in the hand and side. The wounds were not severe, but he had to be removed to the G. C. H.

When the defendant was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, the complainant gave a very halting statement of what really took place, and Sgt. Pitt remarked that he had obviously been put up to say as little as possible.

Both the complainant and defendant were bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A PROTEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Most worthy Mr. Editor, perhaps you'll bear in mind some letters printed weeks ago—"McGuigan" they were signed, which called forth criticism frank and hot.

Till after lots of argument and many a friendly hint. At last the welcome footnote we rejoiced to see in print.

That crushed the controversy on the spot.

I did not know the gentleman, nor do I wish to say.

That I liked his line of argument (I didn't by the way).

But Justice surely notes a strange transition.

Which seems to seekers after news a step from bad to worse.

The columns of our paper now are stormed with classic verse.

A sort of Fifth-Form schoolboy competition!

We do our best to profit by its learning day by day.

But if it long continues it will wait our minds astray.

Until we dream we're back in bygone ages.

The Peak we'll think Olympus, Happy Valley and Wanchai.

Will seem as Tempean vales to us the while we're rich by.

We'll treat our "boys" as Greek or Roman sages.

Mount Parnassus fair will greet our raptured sight.

Some Chinese kito we shall mistake for Pegasus in flight.

Our anahs we shall fancy are the Muses; And when some thieving coolie goes to gaol (where he belongs),

We'll pity poor Prometheus who strives to burst his thongs.

And deem the words Elysian that he uses!

I scan the varied measures, and one modern thought remains—

Our local poets surely would do better with their brains.

By writing cheery letters to the Front! (My rhyming is so plain that modern Homers can't accuse)

My humble criticism of attempts to woo the Muse).

But if they must write "poetry," each other to abuse,

Ye gods! That you and I should bear the brunt!

G.J.

## TO THOMAS—ONE-OF-MANY.

Oh, Thomas! in these days of stress, When men are few and far between And many maids go husbandless, Your path of duty well is seen. Via orange-wreath and wedding-cake. A pleasant prospect! Go to it! A surplus female you must take. That is the way to "Do Your Bit!"

A guilty blush should stain his cheek Who shirks domestic cares and bliss And has no share in "Baby Week!" Would you be renegade like this? You! who could bravely aid the State As any soldier on the Somme? 'Tis only if you take a mate "Your King and Country need you," Tom!

At fifty you're a youthful air. Though weightily you strain the scales, Bostir! and leave your easy chair. And naughty books by Hubert Wales. Of social life the very hub. If an example you would be Instead of elbow, at the Club, Go, Tom! and raise a family.

"POL ROGER."

## CHINESE CUSTOMS' OFFICIAL.

## GERMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT AND FORGERY.

A. W. Storms, a German, occupying the position of a second-class examiner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is being tried at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on charges of stealing and embezzling various sums amounting in all to \$1,700, of forging certain entries in his books and of making and fabricating fictitious documents. The case is being tried before Mr. Hayashide, Japanese assessor and Magistrate Wang.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hadley defended.

Mr. C. P. Dawson, one of the witnesses, was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Hadley. He denied absolutely that the fact of the accused being a German was the cause of the prosecution. He stated that the accused had been told to resign at the beginning of the year by Deputy Commissioner Schmidt because his conduct was generally unsatisfactory and it was admitted that this unsatisfactoriness of conduct was due in some measure, at any rate, to accused's association with "the wheel."

The hearing was adjourned.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$30 per case.

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$28 per case.

## WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$26 per case.

## CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$26 per case.

## CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO.'S

\*\*\* BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN FRANCE.

\$38 per case.



## "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Admitted to be the Best

Kwan Tye.

Lager Beer brewed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

The Hongkong Hotel.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[467-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE



THE FINEST FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

C. T. BOWRING & CO.  
LTD., LONDON.

(Bowring &amp; Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export department (Produce, General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving full details and credentials. [1049]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY, 27th, FRIDAY, 28th, and SATURDAY, 29th, September.  
Entrance fee, Civilians 50 cents each, except 12, 17 and 18.  
Soldiers and Sailors half-price.  
Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1917.  
Entries will not be accepted unless accompanied by entrance fees.  
Competitors who have not completed before at the V.R.C. must attend at the Club any TUESDAY or FRIDAY for times to be taken.  
R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary. [1052]

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMENADE CONCERT  
SEASON, 1917.

The 1st Concert will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, at 9 P.M.  
Vocalists:  
Mrs. C. W. BROWNE, Miss CANVILLE CASTRO, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, Mr. A. H. LAY.  
Police Reserve Orchestra.  
Band of the 74th Punjab (by kind permission).  
Admission (at Main Entrance only), 30 cents and \$1.00 (including right to reserved but unnumbered chair).  
Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.  
Children charged Adult prices.  
Gate opens at 8.30 P.M. [1050]

THE TAI SUN INSURANCE AND  
BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE TAI SUN INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at No. 198, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, being the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 24th of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subject of the resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

- (1) That the Capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,200,000 (divided into 6,000 shares of \$200 each) to \$600,000 (divided into 3,000 shares of \$200 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from \$200 to \$100 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the ordinary shares to the extent of \$100 per share.
  - (2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,200,000, by the creation of 6,000 additional ordinary shares of \$200 each ranking for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and that the Directors be and they are empowered to dispose of the said shares as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.
- Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit confirming, such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.
- Dated this 14th day of September, 1917.  
By Order of the Board,  
CHUN WING SEN,  
Secretary. [1051]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM BELAWAN, DEUL, SINGAPORE  
AND PENANG.

## THE Steamship

"s JACOB" having arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 21st inst. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undomaged in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1917. [1053]

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

BY an ENGLISH LADY in Yunnan, China, in Bureau or Portuguese Company. Good home. Knowledge of French desirable. Please apply stating salary required, age and full particulars to—  
Box 17,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1041]

## INTIMATIONS

G. B. R.  
NOTICE.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, owing to Alterations to the supply Mains to Kowloon Peninsula, Water in the Distributing Mains will be cut off between the hours of 8 P.M. on TUESDAY, 18th inst., and 8 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.  
W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1042]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 24th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.  
Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).  
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.  
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment INTERESTING from the BOARD OF TRADE LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.  
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.  
A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [1056]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,  
ANDCHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HYSON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1044]

JOINT SERVICE  
OF THE  
NEDERLAND and "ROTTERDAM"  
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "PRINSESS JULIANA"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd Sept., at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1045]

## AUCTION

For Sale  
by  
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, XIX of 1916, XVI of 1916 and VII of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 60 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 3 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pulleys and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE.—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honorable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7 per centum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control.

Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,  
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,  
29th June, 1917. [513]

G. B. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
RESORCIN  
HAIR  
LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

"Eldoret,  
British East Africa,  
4th July, 1917.

Dear Sirs,—I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed

Postal Orders for £2, which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M.—M.—D.—

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16 [12]

## MARRIAGE.

PATERSON.—SUTHERLAND.—At St. Mary's, Moriches, N. Devon, on July 20th, 1917, WILLIAM HENRY PATERSON, M.C., the Gordon Highlanders, only son of WILLIAM PATERSON, of "Monkwood," Ayrshire, to Nina Muriel, only daughter of the late GEORGE SUTHERLAND, of Shanghai, and Mrs. J. C. Dyer, of 63 North Gate, Regent's Park, London.

## DEATH.

SENNA.—At 24A North Honan Road Extension, Shanghai, on September 19th, Roméo Mathias de Senna aged 67, years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON. OFFICE: 131, FLANK STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

## SHIPPING PROFITS.

In a debate in the House of Commons recently respecting the excess profits tax on shipowners, Mr. J. M. ROBERTSON, formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, expressed the belief that the high rates of freight had no share worth mentioning in the increase of food prices. This view was endorsed by several other members. The arguments offered in support of this contention are not recorded in the report before us, but whatever they may have been it is obvious that they could only apply to shipping where the freight-rates have been fixed by the Governments concerned. Where no control has been exercised and freight-rates have risen by two or three hundred per cent. it is impossible to believe that they have not had an appreciable effect upon prices. Taking, as an instance, the case of Japan, where freight-rates have been allowed to rise uncontrolled, gave in the case of a few vessels of the subsidised lines, we find freights increasing by a hundred per cent. at a time till they now represent such a large profit that even the subsidised lines, partly restricted in this respect as above noted, can afford to distribute dividends of from 40 to 70 per cent. and yet put aside large sums, while the private companies think nothing of paying dividends of from 100 to 700 per cent. Mr. BONAR LAW, in the House of Commons, gave some instances of the profits he had made from investment in

shipping companies, but, as was subsequently pointed out, most of the companies were single-ship companies, which are in the habit of dividing the whole of their gross profits among the shareholders without any deduction for depreciation or reserve, and are ready to go out of business at any time. Indeed, some of the companies in which Mr. BONAR LAW invested did go out of, or suspend, business, because of the high cost of building, and therefore divided up the surplus capital and gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer his tremendous profits. As this is no criterion of the profits made by the regular lines in Great Britain, so when we read of shipping companies in Japan paying dividends of 700 per cent. we conclude that they, also, have wound up their concerns and that this dividend represents a distribution of the surplus capital obtained by the high price of hulls. At the same time the dividends paid by the regular shipping companies in Japan are much higher than those paid in Great Britain, which, according to authentic statements averaged 12½ per cent. in 1913, 10.28 per cent. in 1914, 11.43 in 1915, and 18.31 in 1916. In Japan, of the official lines, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the lowest with a 20 per cent. dividend, but, as this company has been investing large sums in hotel property, the dividend evidently represents but a part of the profits. Of course, in the case of the British shipping companies the dividends do not represent the whole profit, large sums having been put away for the lean years that are inevitably coming; but equally large sums have been set aside by the Japanese shipping companies and they are still able to pay very handsome dividends. There is reason to believe, also, that the dividends do not represent all the money from shipping that is divided up among the shareholders. Many of the large Japanese firms are now running shipping departments, the money being transferred from one department to another, perhaps to cover losses sustained in other directions. The enormous advance in the market value of hulls is further evidence of the profits that are being made. Recently an old tramp steamer of 900 tons, built in 1889, was sold in Japan at a price which represented a value of £26 a ton. New steamers, according to the latest quotations, are worth about £100 a ton. If there were not the evidence of the freight-rates themselves, the advance in the value of hulls would be sufficient to prove that large profits are being drawn from somewhere, and from whom these can come except the consumer it is difficult to see. The shippers are certainly not losing, and the advance of prices in Japan would seem to indicate that the producer is not suffering, except in so far as the high freight-rates have affected particular goods, which can no longer be exported at a profit, simply because the carrying charges are excessive. This is a fate which, perhaps, awaits many other Japanese commodities, although the tremendous demand is likely to put off the evil day for some time yet. At any rate, as far as goods shipped from Japan to the Allies are concerned, it cannot be said that they are not affected by the freight-rates. When the freight for certain kinds of oils shipped from Japan to England rises by from 400 to 500 per cent. we can only conclude that the prices of those oils in England are correspondingly dearer. How far the shipowners should be allowed to draw such vast profits at the expense of consumers in Allied countries is now a question which the Japanese Government is considering.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administrations mines for the week ending 1st September, amounted to 65,383 tons and the sales to 46,067 tons.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted on Tuesday at 5 p.m. by Lieut. Sylvester Lee. The meeting will be open to all women.

The annual aquatic sports of the V.R.C. will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of September. Entries close on Monday, 24th September.

The body of a man named Henry Reineke, aged 49 years, a sugar boiler employed at the Sugar Refinery, has been sent to the public mortuary. The body was found in the lane below the man's bedroom in the Refinery quarters at George Street. It is supposed that the man fell from the bedroom window.

At the Irish Convention the members have the assistance of Sir Hiram Shaw, Wilkinson, a former Chief Justice for the Supreme Court of China and Korea.

A milker employed at the Dairy Farm took sulphate of zinc in mistake for some medicine, and he is now in the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of poisoning.

The eighteen months' old child of a fishing woman of Aberdeen has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe scalds. The baby upset a tub of boiling water over itself.

The first promenade Concert of the season of the Hongkong Police Reserve will be held in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday, September 22nd. The vocalists include Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Miss Camille Castro, Mr. C. H. P. Hay and Mr. A. H. Lay.

During the week ending September 15th, two Chinese cases of diphtheria were reported in the Colony, one of which proved fatal. In the same period there were four Chinese cases (one imported) of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal.

The members of the Royal Engineers Sergeants' Mess, wives, and families held a bathing picnic at Dumbell Island on Saturday. A start was made from A.S.O. Pier at 1.30 p.m. Ideal weather, smooth seas, and a fine sandy beach made a delightful change. The generosity of the subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund was deeply appreciated and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Reverend C. L. Cooper Hunt, C.F., for arranging the outing.

The death has occurred in King's Langley, from phthisis contracted on active service, of Major J. W. DUSTAN, R.M.L.I., who served during the campaign in China in 1900, including the operations in and around Tientsin, from June 30th to July 31st, being mentioned in despatches for his services there. He was with the brigade at the relief of Peking in August. For these services he received the medal with clasps for Taku, Forts and relief of Peking.

After a connection with Hongkong extending over thirty-four years, Mr. S. D. SETHNA, sole proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. S. D. SETHNA & Co., dealers in Indian yarn, opium and Indian and Chinese products, leaves for Bombay for a short holiday with Mrs. SETHNA and their son, Corporal B. H. SETHNA (Right Section Machine Gun Co.). Mr. S. D. SETHNA came to Hongkong in 1883 and joined the firm of Messrs. Cawajee Fallanjee & Co., first as assistant and then as manager until 1905. After the death of his father he opened the firm of Pharooshah B. Petit & Co., which he ably conducted as manager until 1909, when it voluntarily closed. As Mr. S. D. SETHNA was well versed in all branches of China trade, he decided then to establish the business which now bears his name. During his absence from the Colony he has appointed Mr. P. N. COOPER (sole proprietor of Messrs. Cooper & Co.) to act as manager to the firm. Socially Mr. S. D. SETHNA has many friends in the Colony. Along with the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, he is one of the original members of the Hongkong Chess Club, and has played in club matches. The institutions of the Parsee Community have always found in him a liberal and sympathetic supporter, and he was equally well-known in these respects in other spheres. When the Zoroastrian Club was on the verge of closing he came forward and placed it on a sound footing. He was unanimously elected President, and on his departure he was entertained to a dinner by the members. He was the guest of honor and the first Parsee who had the honor of being elevated, by special telegram from England, to the sublime degree of "Primo" of the R.A.O.B. This was in 1904, and his friends on that occasion presented him with an address on silk and a gold watch suitably inscribed. Mr. SETHNA is the first and only Parsee to be elected a member of the committee of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

Before introducing Lieutenant de TESSAN, Aide to General Joffre, and Colonel Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," Chairman Spencer, of the St. Louis entertainment committee, at the M.A.A. breakfast told this anecdote.

"In Washington, Lieutenant de TESSAN was approached by a pretty American girl, who said:

"And did you kill a German soldier?"

"Yes," he replied.

"With what hand did you do it?" she inquired.

"With this right hand," he said.

"And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it."

Colonel Fabry stood near by. He stroked over and said to Lieutenant de TESSAN:

"Heaven's man, why didn't you tell her that you hit him to death?"



# THE WAR.

## ENEMY ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

### RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### MORE ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

#### ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

#### Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

LONDON, September 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We again raided Cherisy and penetrated the far eastern outskirts. In addition to prisoners and wounded we killed over seventy Germans in these raids. We drove off raiders north of Lens. We repulsed a counter-attack north of the Inverness Copse in an effort to retake the strong point we captured yesterday.

#### BIG BRITISH ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 16th.

A German wireless official message states:—North of the Menin Ypres Road the English forced our foremost trenches over a company's breadth. The English broke forth on a fifteen hundred-metre front at Cherisy, using flame throwers and armoured cars. We threw them out in hand-to-hand fighting. A second attempt also broke down.

#### ENEMY RAIDS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, September 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided in the neighbourhoods of the Ypres Comines Canal and to the east of Messines. A few of our men are missing. The enemy heavily bombarded to the north of Lungmarck and his infantry attempted to advance, but our counter-barrage prevented the attack from developing. There is considerable artillery activity in the Ypres sector. Aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery, despite the wind favouring the enemy, and dropped three tons of explosives on two aerodromes east of Courtrai, on an aerodrome and ammunition dump to the north-east of Cambrai and also on billets and hutments. We brought down six and drove down two enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

#### GERMAN ATTACK.

#### LIVELY ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, September 17th.

A communiqué states:—There has been considerable artillery fire in the region of Braye and Cerny. A fresh German attack on the right bank of the Meuse, to the north of Caubiers Wood, was repulsed. On the left bank there has been lively artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Morhomme.

#### Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, September 16th.

An official message states: We gained ground on the south-eastern margin of the Bainsizza Plateau, taking 416 prisoners. We dropped two-and-a-half bombs on troops massed east of Monte San Gabriele.

#### Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### STUBBORN FIGHTING.

#### RUSSIANS HOLDING ON.

A Russian official wireless message states:—A stubborn battle is proceeding on the Pskov Road, in the region of Zegovold Farm. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability in repelling the enemy. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Fossani, north-west of Mersched.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### ENEMY PREPARATIONS.

#### A WARNING.

PETROGRAD, September 17th.

General Valonoff, commanding the western front, in an Army Order, warns the troops that the reliably informed enemy is intoxicated with the success at Riga, and is preparing to break through on the Drinsk and Minsk.

It is hoped that the Proclamation of the Republic will clear the air. It is expected that the next step will be the dissolution of the Duma. Preparations are being made at Moscow to accommodate the Government offices in case of necessity.

The cotton planters of Turkestan have decided to grow corn in order to avert a famine.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATION.

#### HUGE SUMS OF MONEY.

LONDON, September 17th.

Lord Northcliffe, in the *Times*, describing America's war preparation, says that after barely five months' preparation the United States has close upon a million and a half soldiers undergoing intensive training. For the upkeep of this force sums of money have been voted which make one's brain reel. For aeroplane construction \$128,000,000 had been appropriated. Upon merchant ships' building \$227,000,000 is to be spent. In all the United States' war expenditure already amounts to well over £1,600,000 per day. Loans to the Allies account for another £2,400,000.

#### MORE INTRIGUE.

MEXICO CITY, September 17th.

The newspaper which publishes Herr Eckhardt's letter demands his expulsion if the Government wishes to preserve neutrality.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### FAIR TRIAL FOR GEN. KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, September 17th.

It is announced that the Government does not intend any revengeful measures against General Korniloff, who has been given every facility for his defence.

#### KING AND THE WORKERS.

LONDON, September 17th.

The King has started on a visit to the Clyde Yards, including a public investiture in Ibrox Park, Glasgow, where preparations have been made for 100,000 spectators.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MORE MEN WANTED.

LONDON, September 16th.

Replying to a deputation on Saturday, the Minister of National Service stated that the Department was being reorganised with a view to meeting the forthcoming demand for more recruits. He emphasised that in order that the Army should be well-balanced and that the civil population should do necessary war work and maintain a healthy public opinion, men of all military ages must be recruited, and some men of all ages must remain at home.

#### U.S. WAR CREDITS BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 16th.

The Senate has unanimously passed the War Credits Bill authorising the issue of bonds totalling 11,538 million dollars which the House of Representatives had already passed.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN CRISIS.

#### SHAKEN FABRIC OF STATE.

PETROGRAD, September 17th.

The Government has issued a strong manifesto announcing the Republic. This says that General Korniloff's revolt has been suppressed, but the State is still threatened by mortal danger. The Government has therefore decided to buttress the shaken fabric of State by the foundation of a Republic. The first task of the Government will be to reestablish order in the State and to regenerate the fighting capacity of the Army. With the co-operation of the whole living forces of the country, the Government is confident of a speedy accomplishment of the task.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### FORMING A CABINET.

PETROGRAD, September 16th.

Negotiations aiming at the creation of a Cabinet of five lasted all day on Friday and throughout the night. The problem was to surmount the refusal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to collaborate with the bourgeoisie, with a complication due to the withdrawal of the Moscow commercial and industrial elements, on whom M. Kerensky counted, and the uncertainty of General Alexieff, who is threatening to resign. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, adhering to the attitude expressed in the resolution cabled yesterday morning, submitted to M. Kerensky a list of Socialist Ministers with M. Kerensky or M. Tseretelli as Premier. This was not acceptable to M. Kerensky, who did not wish to bar the entry of Cadets into the Government. The discussion resulted in the resignation of M. Skobelev, M. Arskentiev, and M. Zarudny, who disapproved the settlement and opposed the resolution of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

After a protracted discussion a War Cabinet of five will probably be formed, consisting of M. Kerensky as Premier; General Verkhovsky, Minister of War; Admiral Verderevsky, Minister of Marine; M. Therstchenko, Foreign Minister; and M. Nikitini, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

#### CONCESSION TO FINLAND.

The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto granting the Finnish Senate the right to decide questions formerly the prerogative of the Grand Duke of Finland.

#### GOVERNMENT HAS ACQUIRED TREMENDOUS POWER.

LONDON, September 16th.

Well-informed Russian opinion in London considers that the recent events have finally moved the national spirit and eliminated the danger of the extremist propaganda. There has been widespread complaint that there has been too much talk, but the Government by its action in this crisis has acquired tremendous power. The arrest of General Korniloff and his accomplices was effected much more easily than was thought possible, and has greatly eased the tension.

A telegram from Petrograd states that General Alexieff had General Korniloff arrested. Whatever General Korniloff's personal motives, the revolt must have developed into a reactionary movement backed by landowners and capitalists, as the bulk of the Army and population did not support him. A realisation of this contingency has united Russia as nothing else could, and the separatist movements in Finland and Ukraine have already weakened. It is officially announced in Petrograd that authority will be temporarily centralised in some members of the Provisional Government.

#### DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 16th.

It transpires that the Maximalist resolutions adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, as cabled on the 15th instant, were passed in the absence of most of the soldier delegates. A plenary session of the Workmen's and

Soldiers' Delegates has now overwhelmingly rejected the resolutions and adopted instead a Maximalist resolution declaring that in view of the necessity of the constitution of a strong revolutionary power free from all compromise with the anti-Revolution and bourgeois elements, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to convene immediately a conference of representatives of the whole organised democracy for the settlement of the question of the constitution of power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Meanwhile, it urges the revolutionary democracy energetically to support the Government. M. Tschetize, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has announced that the above Conference will be held in Petrograd not later than the 25th instant.

#### RUSSIA A REPUBLIC.

The Government has proclaimed Russia a Republic.

#### COSSACKS' ATTITUDE.

The War Cabinet of five, mentioned this morning, is confirmed officially.

The Council of Don Cossacks has refused to obey the order of the Government to arrest General Kaledine, on the ground that General Kaledine must attend a Cossack Conference to-day to furnish explanations. It has also passed a resolution protesting against the charge that the Cossacks sympathise with the anti-Revolutionists and declaring that it has always supported the Government.

#### NAVAL OFFICERS SHOT.

A message from Helsingfors says that the crew of the Russian warship *Petravsk* shot four of their officers owing to their refusal to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Provisional Government. Subsequently, the Revolutionary Committee sent a message condemning the crew.

#### PROBABLE GERMAN NAVAL OFFENSIVE.

A message from Admiral Verderevsky, telegraphed from the Baltic Fleet, contains a warning that a German naval offensive is highly probable.

#### SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

#### NO EXPLANATIONS FROM BERLIN.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Swedish Minister, in an interview with an American correspondent, declares that he telegraphed on the 10th instant to the Swedish Minister in Berlin making strong representations against the abuse of Sweden's good faith and asking for explanations from Berlin, but no reply has yet been received.

#### AMERICA TO CONTROL SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LONDON, September 16th.

The United States Government has assumed control of the entire sugar industry. The manufacture, importation and distribution will henceforth be conducted by licence.

#### GERMAN DREAM.

ZURICH, September 16th.

A Constantinople telegram states that the new railway station, built by the Germans as a terminus for the Bagdad Railway, and two huge warehouses, have been burned down. The damage is estimated at four million francs.

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON SCHEME.

CAIRO, September 16th.

The message from Alexandria on the 10th instant was cabled under a misapprehension. The decree provides for the cultivation of one-third of the perennial area, thus approximately 1,355,000 feddans are left under cotton, representing a reduction of roughly 320,000 feddans on last year's area.

#### COTTON RESTRICTION.

LONDON, September 16th.

The result of the first week's working of the cotton restriction scheme is that seven hundred operatives at Rochdale, three hundred operatives at Bury and two mills at Oldham are idle.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI HAN FO."]

#### TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

SHANGHAI, September 17th.

Fourteen Provinces have wired the Government approving of the proposal to send troops to Europe.

#### SILVER AND COPPER.

The Government will shortly issue an order prohibiting the export of silver and copper.

#### EDUCATION COUNCILS.

#### LORD HALDANE'S SCHEME OF PROVINCES.

#### BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Lord Haldane, presiding at a conference on educational reconstruction at the summer meeting of extension and other students at Oxford last month, said that three years had passed since the greatest war in the world's history began, and we were not at the end of it yet. We must be prepared to spend the whole of our resources—if necessary to learn to live on 8d. a day—rather than be defeated. The first duty therefore of every citizen was to concentrate his mind, his heart, and his soul on victory. But these conferences, assembled under the sign of a great university, were none the less a duty of importance, only second to the one to which he had referred.

The end of this struggle would not find society as it was when the struggle began. He looked on education as the most important element in reconstruction. Let them begin with education, take it as their foundation, and social problems would solve themselves. The educated man did not take starvation wages, he did not live in a slum, he did not give himself up to strong drink. He did not say that these things were universally true, but they were true with a prodigious majority of educated people. Education was a thing of tremendous significance, not only because it broke down the barriers that separated class from class and gave people a sense of equality, but because it put new knowledge and new interest in the hands of the workers. One of the great problems of Labour was how to make Labour interesting; they had too little imagination about the grievances of the labourer. One of his great grievances was that his toil was mechanical and dull. With the march of science marched also the machine, which took away very much of the dull and monotonous work. The higher the application of knowledge to industry, and the more thoroughly science penetrated their industrial organization, the more closely they would get to the time when every man, even the great bulk of those engaged in manual labour, would realize that brain power was as necessary as muscle power.

#### MR. FISHER'S TASK.

Mr. Fisher's programme, and not less his exposition of it, had lifted the controversy about education to a higher stage, but his task was gigantic. He was deeply convinced that in education, as in most other things, unless there were devotion—devotion to those who were able and willing to work in the various localities—they would not make very much progress. Local self-government was their principle, there as elsewhere.

Lord Haldane proceeded to suggest that the education authorities might base their reconstruction on the modern method of the organization of our great cities and that educational matters might be left in the hands of educational provinces. Scotland would be one, Wales another, Lancashire and Cheshire another, then Yorkshire and the West Riding, then the North-Eastern Counties and Northumberland and Durham would be yet another, and so, like that, they might map out the country. If this idea came into practice it would not be interfering with the Act of 1902 or the local education authorities. If they took England they could divide it into from seven to ten great educational provinces. The important thing was to see what they wanted to do and how they were going to do it.

The general object in his mind was to break down the gulf between elementary and post-elementary education. He wanted to see them unified into one great organic whole of national education, and for that reason he would like to see the universities a permeating influence in every province—no province without a university at one extreme, and representatives of the local education authority at the other. They wanted to bring their local education authorities into this. They were not trying to supersede them, but to extend their work. He wanted to see the best men in the locality co-opted and to see the teachers, secondary and elementary, on this Council; and of course, the secondary continuation and technical schools, which would play a larger part in the future than they had done in the past, would have a permanent place. A body like that would be administrative to this extent, that, as in Scotland, instead of the grant being cut up in little bits and administered by codes and regulations, it would be handled by the provincial authorities who would submit a scheme to the Board of Education for approval, and the Board of Education would give as much latitude as possible to the provincial authorities. If they could get rid of the network of rigid regulations, they would have got a great deal done.

This war had shown what the nation could accomplish when we were put to it, and we could accomplish far more for education if we had a little more orderliness in our composition. This was the time to think. Peace would come some time. It might come soon and it might not, and it might be sudden. The risk we ran was that before that peace came we might not have thought out how to deal with the great problems which would be upon us. Let them concentrate on this war, which was their first task at the moment; but let them not exclude the other task, which was to think out the line of action in the solution of problems which lay in front of them.

(Cheers.)

#### A BUSINESS-LIKE MONARCH

#### KING ALFONSO'S FRANK TALK.

No one could fail to be impressed by the King of Spain's vigorous personality, his vim, and his extraordinary knowledge of men and officers both in Spain and abroad (writes Mr. H. J. Greenwall, to the *Daily Express*). He is both grave and gay in turn, but his fascinating smile never leaves his face.

His business knowledge is wonderful, as evidenced when he spoke to me about the commercial relations between the Allies and Spain, and His Majesty's preoccupation is to steer the ship of State into safe waters.

Speaking about Spain's part in the war the King said:

"Our part now and for the future must be the rôle of a neutral. We must not enter the war. We must remain neutral until the end. We shall be neutral," he exclaimed, speaking emphatically, "unless we are attacked. I cannot allow the honour of my country to be besmirched."

#### RELATIONS WITH ALLIES.

Passing in review Spain's commercial relations with the Allies the King said:—"My relations with England and France are excellent. We are able to supply these countries with materials they require. I am glad to say that our relations with Italy are of the friendliest character, and if England could send us coal and the United States could send us cotton everything would be perfect."

France and England are our nearest neighbours. It is like the man who lives in perfect harmony with his neighbours on either side of him. Familiarity breeds passing friction. This does not affect the real and traditional ties between Spain and those two nations.

Some Spanish people, like others who have not been touched by the war, admire the pre-war reputation of the German army. To sum up the situation, some people in this country who are pro-German are by no means anti-Ally.

#### IMPORT OF FRUIT.

The King then returned to the question of the commercial relations between Spain and the Allies, and said:—"I quite understand and interpret in a friendly manner the decision of England with regard to the importation of fruit. It is quite obvious that England has not the ships now with which to import oranges. Before the war we sent half one crop to Germany and Russia. Now, of course, it is quite impossible to send fruit to those countries, but I hope next year that England will see her way to allow the importation of oranges."

It might be possible to send, say, a hundred tons of oranges in every ship that leaves our shores. That would greatly relieve the distress among the Valencia orange-growers. They now only earn a shilling where they used to earn a pound."

His Majesty told me it was a cynical coincidence that this year's orange crop was a record one. He closed his remarks on commercial relations by saying that Spain required coal from England, cotton from the United States, about 16,000 tons of nickel per annum from England or America to revive the canning industry here, and a certain quantity of sulphur from England or Italy to help the wine industry of Spain.

#### INTERNAL CRISIS.

I asked the King if he would explain the origin of the crisis through which his country is now passing. His Majesty replied:

"Spain is now only beginning to feel the effects of the war. She is suffering from what I may term financial indigestion. One part of the people has become very prosperous as a result of the war. The other part suffers severely. It is, of course, resulted in a certain amount of industrial unrest."

"The situation is further complicated by the patriotic movement in the Army, which wants to see the money voted for it by Parliament put to the best possible use. The Army also demands that it shall be modernized, but it is quite untrue to say that the Army's discipline and loyalty are in any way impaired."

Another complication is the movement in Catalonia. Some Catalonians ask for a sort of Home Rule. They want to have local affairs settled in Barcelona. It is a separatist movement only in that sense. "My Government is disposed to discuss in a friendly fashion any demands made in a legal manner. It wants to see Catalonia and Barcelona even more prosperous than now."

#### STATE SOCIALISM.

As regards the other parts of Spain, the King said the Government intended to satisfy those whose demands appeared to be justified, and to show the others the unreasonableness of their requests.

"But," said the King, "the crisis cannot be completely settled before the end of the war."

When questioned as to revolution rumours, the King smiled. When it was explained that England believed the country to be in the throes of revolution because it had been practically isolated, he replied:

"I look to the future with confidence. Of course, I regret that reformers who a year ago were pro-monarchists now side with the republicans and say I belong to a past decade, but there is a more modern King than I."

I am of opinion that the war will cause an immense upheaval in all countries, and that future Governments will learn towards Socialism—a sort of State Socialism such as you have now in England."

His Majesty said he preferred not to discuss the Russian revolution, but he agreed with me that it had a certain repercussion in the minds of some people in Spain. I told His Majesty that I had found in Spain that the Allies seemed to be identified with the revolutionary movement.

"You must do all you can to combat that idea," said the King. The King was greatly interested in all that was told him about France, and spoke with deep feeling of the sufferings of that country.

Alfonso said:—"I believe that the war must go on for a long time yet, but peace must come, and the sooner the better. After the declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ribot, I do not think it possible to offer my services as mediator, but I am prepared to go on working for humanity."







**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, OHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(KLEPPNER & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR                    | STEAMERS   | TO SAIL               |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI               | "SUNNING"  | On 18th Sept. 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI               | "SHANTUNG" | On 20th Sept. 4 P.M.  |
| WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN | "YINGCHOW" | On 22nd Sept. Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI               | "YINGCHOW" | On 23rd Sept. 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI               | "CHENAN"   | On 25th Sept. 4 P.M.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at WOOKEE.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 28.

Agents

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | TUESDAY, 18th Sept. at Noon.  
"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.

General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.,  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail   | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| COLOMBO  | 18th Sept      | Str. from COLOMBO | 18th Sept         | 19th Sept     |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS         | Leave Hongkong about | Leave Straits about    | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| The Intermediate | Service in           | Temporarily Suspended. |                         |                     |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & TOWERS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.****THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

|                            |               |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | INABA MARU    | MONDAY, 18th    |
| VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,        | Capt. Higo    | Oct. at Noon.   |
| KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and       | YOKOHAMA MARU | WEDNESDAY, 24th |
| YOKOHAMA                   | Capt. Terada  | Oct. at Noon.   |

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

|         |              |                  |
|---------|--------------|------------------|
| KOBE... | NIKKO MARU   | SUNDAY, 23rd     |
|         | Capt. Takada | Sept. at 11 A.M. |
|         | KIRIN MARU   | THURSDAY, 20th   |
|         | Capt. ...    | Sept.            |

|                            |                   |                  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| S.HIA N'G'HA'I, 'KOBE' and | FUSHIMI MARU      | TUESDAY, 25th    |
| YOKOHAMA                   | Capt. Iizawa      | Sept. at 11 A.M. |
|                            | HIRANO MARU       | TUESDAY, 26th    |
|                            | Capt. Fraser      | Sept. at 11 A.M. |
|                            | KAGA MARU         | THURSDAY, 10th   |
|                            | Capt. Komatsubara | Oct. at 11 A.M.  |

|  |              |                |
|--|--------------|----------------|
|  | RANGOON MARU | THURSDAY, 22nd |
|  | Capt. Goto   | Sept.          |

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**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers     | Tons   | Leave Hongkong               |
|--------------|--------|------------------------------|
| PERIA MARU   | 9,000  | SATUR. 22nd Sept. 10.30 A.M. |
| KOREA MARU   | 18,000 | FRI. 8th Apr.                |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | MON. 16th Oct.               |
| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 | FRI. 26th Oct.               |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | SATUR. 10th Nov.             |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 | FRI. 23rd Nov.               |

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| ANYO MARU  | 18,500 Tons |
| KIYO MARU  | 17,300 "    |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 "    |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2375.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

**SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.**

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

|               |     |                                |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| "HAWAII MARU" | ... | WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept. at Noon. |
| "CANADA MARU" | ... | TUESDAY, 9th Oct. at 3 P.M.    |
| "PANAMA MARU" | ... | SATURDAY, 12th Oct. at 3 P.M.  |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

|              |     |                                 |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| "KAIYO MARU" | ... | SUNDAY, 23rd Sept. at Noon.     |
| "BOSHU MARU" | ... | THURSDAY, 27th Sept. at 10 A.M. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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